RICHMOND, VA., SUN DAY APRIL 15 1894

PRICE THREE CENTS:

MISS POLLARD WINS.

Jury Give Her \$15,000 in Her Snit Against Breckinridge.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The Plaintiff Holds a Little Reception and is Warmly Congratulated.

SCENES DURING MR. WILL ON'S SPEECH

Attorney Stoll Hints at a Resort to the Code of Honor.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE VERDICT.

After the Verdict Col. Breckinridge Joins His Wife, Who Was Waiting in a Cardage With a Smile He Accepted the

hoy - During His Argument by the Defendant to Correct a Statement,

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The jury in the suit of Madeline Pollard against Col-enel Breckinridge for £0,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage has ren-lered a verdict for Miss Poliard, fixing the amount of damages at \$15,000. The case was given to the jury at 3:07

this afternoon.
Judge Bradley remained in his chair for a few minutes after the jury went out, and then he walked around to the attorneys' room, where he waited to hear from the jury. The court-room rapidly cleared, only about a hundred men remaining to secure good scats when the jury returned. During the hour and a half that the jury were out people had becam gathering about the court-house, but most of them went away when told by the knowing ones that there would hardly be a verdict for many hours. THE JUBORS RE-ENTER.

At half-past 4 the jurymen informed bailiffs who had them in charge that y had agreed. Judge Bradley was add immediately, and in that mysterious oner in which news flies about a court-ise a hundred people knew it as quickas the judge, and flocked into the art-room in his wake. A minute tater, (25, the jury filed slowly in, flanked the halliffs. Almost immediately bed them came Colonel Breckinridge, and debonair as usual, with Colonel Thompson Descha Freckinridge, and ii. Thompson, Desha Breckinridge, and McKinney, of his counsel. While dge Bradley waited for Miss Pollard's consel to appear the big room was as

At 4-80 Calderon Carlisle, Miss Pollard's tiorney, entered hastily, looking some-hat surprised at the jurymen sitting netly in their seats. He had hardly sat two when Clerk Hodges called the all of the jury. Then he put the usual sestion: "Gentlemen of the jury, have a agreed upon a verdict."

"WE FIND FOR THE PLAINTIFF." Foreman Cole, the oldest man of the weive, rose slowly and answered: "We ave agreed upon a verdict, and find for

In what amount of damages?" asked Fifteen thousand dollars," was the an-

here was not a sound in the room. There was not a sound in the room. Judge Bradley had taken occasion to warn the spectators just before the verdict was rendered that any demonstration of approval or disapproval from the spectators would not be tolerated, and every man there heeded the warning.

Colonel Breckinridge had sat leaning forward during the colloquy between the foreman and the clerk, and when the



verdict was announced he did not change color or manifest any signs of nervous-ness. When Foreman Cole announced the amount of damages Colonel Breckinridge turned to Colonel Thompson and asked,

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL. When the foreman had sat down Col-enel Breckinridge rose quickly to his feet

and asked, in his usual musical voice: "If your Honor please, within what time can a motion for a new trial be filed." "Within four days," said Judge Brad-

Your Honor," said Mr. McKinney, who had started to address the court when Colonel Breckinridge asked his question, "we give notice of an intention to file a

Judge Bradley bowed, and then, turning to the jury, thanked them for their faithful services and discharged them for the term. The crowd filed out slowly, followed a few minutes later by the defendant and his friends. They walked across the court-house square to Mr. Mckinney's office, where Mrs. Breckinridge was in waiting, and fifteen minutes later husband and wife entered the waiting open carriage and were driven along F street, where department clerks and shoppers were easerly buying papers containing the verdict.

taking the verdict.

The barouche stopped at a big grocery store, where Mrs. Breckinridge gave some orders. Colonel Breckinridge stood in the doorway calmly surveying the crowds of passers-by, and laughed as a little newsboy pushed an "extra" in his face. He bought the paper and re-en-tering the carriage with his wife, drove to

MISS POLLARD CONGRATULATED. In Caideron Cartisie's office Miss Pol-lard was holding an ovation. Mr. Cartisie had skipped nimbly out of the court-room, and gone to tell his client the ver-dict. She did not break down and cry, but expressed her joy in repeated hand-shakes with her friends. Her brother closed the down of the room to keep our

self as much in the background as pos-sible," he said, "not only from our de-sire, but from her own, I think it is best that she should say nothing so soon

after the close of the trial."

Colonel Breckinridge also declined to talk; and he promised that he might have something to say within a day or two.

The concluding portion of Judge Wilson's argument was attended by several sensational incidents.

INTERRUPTED BY COL. BRECKINGIDGE. In the course of his argument Judge Wilson said the defendant not only denied that he had betrayed the plaintiff, but he admitted that he himself had been betrayed. This caused a titter from the spectators, and before it died away, Col-ouel Breckinridge haif rose in his chair and said:

"Now, if your Henor please, that is a misstatement. I testified that I was never at the house of Sarah Gess but once," "Oh, don't try to change it now," said Judge Wilson. "You have finished your

"I am not testifying, please Your Honor, but this is not the truth, and I simply desire to make this last state-ment," said Colonel Breckinridge, with some warmth.

"Your statement was, Mr. Breckinridge,"

said Judge Bradley, "that you were at the house of Sarah Gess before you went there with the plaintiff." Yes, but that was all," Colonel Breckinridge replied.

JUDGE WILSON CONTINUES.

There were some words between Mr. Stell and Judge Wilson over this interruption, but the latter persisted that Colonel Breckinridge had attempted to pass as a betrayed man. He would show, he said, that the defence was "a tissue

he said, that the defence was "a tissue of obese falsehood manufactured to meet the exigency of the case, and I think I shall be able to show it."

The defendant had testified, said Judge Wilson, that he and the plaintiff had agreed to die out of each others' lives, and they had gone around telling people they were engaged. When that the way records. were engaged. Was that the way people died out of each others' lives. "No wit-ness," he said, "had been summoned to support that bald-headed, miserable, stusupport that bald-headed, miserable, stu-pid, idiotic pretence of the defence in this case. It may have been so, that the defendant had never intended to marry the plaintiff, but it had to be a mutual agreement between the parties that there should be only a pretence of an engage-ment to be any defence. Here is a girl accepting his promises before Maior should be only a pretence of an engage-ment to be any defence. Here is a girl accepting his promises before Major Moore under an agreement that there should be no marriage. Can you believe it? Unless you trample our evidence under foot he has not proved a thing."

THE ALLEGED FORGED LETTER.

In connection with the alleged forged letter the expert testimony was taken up by Judge Wilson and torn in tatters. He said it was time that legislation put a stop to this travesty on justice, where experts got \$25, \$50, and \$100 a day according to how hard they were willing to swear. The time would come, he said, when the court and not litigants in a case, would select the experts, and until that was done there would not be justice or decency in expert testimony. The Morey-Garfield forgery was cited as an instance of difference in expert testimony. an instance of difference in expert testi-mony. A sensational scene was narrowly averted a minute later when Judge Wilson said that the alleged forgery wa based on the letter which Madeline Pol lard had written to Wessie Brown, her

said, "that they got the letter from the husband of Wessie Brown, Mr. Robinson. The evidence shows that Mr. Stoll carried that Wess'e Brown letter around in hi pocket."
At this Major Stoll turned to Colonel

Breckinridge and said a few words "Shall I say something?" he asked.

WHAT MR. STOLL WANTED TO ENOW. Colonel Breckinridge nodded, and Mr. Stoll, his face very white, asked Judge Wilson in a calm voice:
"Do you mean to insinuate, Judge Wil-

son, that I committed that forgery?"
"I do not," said Judge Wilson, defiant-"I mean to say that you carried und the Wessle Brown letter in your pocket."
"Do you mean to insinuate that I was

a party to that forgery?" Mr. Stoll per-sisted, his face livid but his words cool. "I mean to say that you had that Wessle Brown letter in your pocket, and on that letter this forgery was based," replied Judge Wilson. "You had it in your pocket, did you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that's all I say, and I want to say this, too, that these gentlemen are not going to take me away from the discharge of my duty, by their interruptions, in refuting these charges against my client. That's what I mean."

A minute later Judge Wilson had handed the alleged forcers to the favores on the ed the alleged forgery to the jurymen to examine, and while this was going or Judge Wilson, sitting quietly in the wit-ness-box waiting until the jury was through with its inspection, happened to catch Mr. Stoll's eye.

CODE OF HONOR BINTED AT. "You will hear from this later on, broke out the slow but penetrating voice of Mr. Stoll in the stillness of the big chamber. "There is another court in which that vile instruction shall be set-

Judge Wilson, "by the other court?"
There was deflance in his voice and

"I mean," said Mr. Stoli, quietly as before, "that you insinuated that I had something to do with a forgery which I denounce as vile and infamous." 'What do you mean by the other court

what do you mean by the other court, persisted Judge Wilson.

Mr. Stoil shifted in his chair, but made no attempt at explanation, and just then Judge Bradley, looking somewhat astonished, stopped the embryo quarrel.

"Now, gentlemen, enough of this," he said. "Such conduct is unseemly."

ing about the letter, contending that even admitting that Madeline Pollard wrote it there was nothing improper contained in it.

During the recess Colonel Breckinridge, Colonel Thompson, and Desha Breckin-ridge took luncheon at a neighboring restaurant, and freely discussed the scene of the morning between Judge Wilson and Mr. Stoll. Major Butterworth and Mr. Stoll went off together. There was much bad feeling displayed on the part of these gentlemen over the incident. of these gentlemen over the incident. Major Butterworth did what he could to patch matters up, and just before the court met be had a talk with Judge Wilson, the result of which was shown when Judge Wilson rose again to ad-

when Judge Wison rose again to audress the jury.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "In the heat of discussion, in the presentation of facts, a man sometimes says things which probably convey the impression that he did not intend to convey. I had no thought of conveying that Mr. Stoll forged that letter or was a party to that forged that letter or was a party to that forged that letter or was a party to that forged that letter or was a party to that forgery. I had it in my mind to show you how easily these things could be done, and to show you how easily handwriting can be imitated, and in the branch of the case which I am now about to present the name of Mr. Stoll will again occur, because he is part of this case. I am not charging him with anything. I am doing what, as a lawyer, I should do, and what else would Mr. Stoll have me do."

closed the door of the room to keep out the rush.

Mr. Carlisle said that Miss Pollard did not care to talk. "She has kept her-

Christmas card in the volume of Wash-ington Irving, when Mr. Stoll made a remark which was insudible to the ear of the plaintiff's counsel.

of the plaintiff's counsel.

Asked what he meant, Mr. Stoll said Asked what he meant, Mr. Stoil said there was no testimony in the case like that stated by the counsel. Judge Wilson continued, but only to meet with another interruption from Mr. Stoil a few minutes later, when he said the attorneys for the defence had sought to make it appear that his brothers, Carlisle and Johnson had slipped a Christmas card into one of the Irving volumes to more fully identify Miss Pollard with the asylum.

"Judge Wilson," said Mr. Stoil, "haven't counsel for the defence expressly disclaimed any such purpose?"

"I know you have disclaimed it," answered Judge Wilson, "but the inference was put in such a way that it would not be misunderstood, and Judge Bradley himself said, when Mr. Carlisle took the

himself said, when Mr. Carlisle took the stand, that the inference of the defence was that he had connived at wrong-doing concerning the eard, and should be permitted to deny it."

Mr. Stoll made no reply to this, and Judge Wilson continued:

BRECKINGIDGE TAKEN TO TASK

"Would you believe he was such a brute, such a scoundrel," said Judge Wil-son, after telling how the white-haired defendant, a director of Sayre Institute, would take one of the school-girl pupils at that place to a house for immoral purposes. Then he proceeded to take Colonel Breckinridge to task for various acts of deception, and he did not mince words in dealing with the matter. "He had taken a young girl out of school and kept her near him all these years, and I claim that the obligation was a thousand times greater on his part that he should make her his wife."

make her his wife."

Mr. Wilson, in conclusion, asked the jury to impais the defendant with the javelin of justice and hold him aloft on it as an example to others disposed to wrong-doing, and justice would cry out

Judge Wilson finished at 2:28 o'clock, and the Court immediately began his charge to the jury, reading from manuscript. In its course Judge Bradley said: "With the outcome of this cause, whethor that outcome be for the plaintiff or the defendant, this community, nor the country, nor humanity in general, have any concern; and it should not matter one feather's weight with you as to the direction in which you should render your verdet, what the community or the verdict, what the community or world at large may think of it. should not concern yourselves about the vindication of American womanhood, or the vindication of the country-girl in the abstract. Your province in this cause is to vindicate the truth and your duty is to render such a verdict as the law and the evidence require. You are to deter-mine the rights of these parties in this controversy, and not to settle abstract principles of morality, however, impor-tant such principles may be. The question in this case, and the ultimate ques all other, many circumstances have been and accepted in evidence, including the story of the lives of both of the plaintiff and defendant, is whether a contrac these parties, and that quaster you are to determine upon the evidence. What-ever your personal feelings or what might be with reference to the relations that the evidence shows to have subsisted be-tween these parties, that must be laid aside, and your verdet must be controlled It is not a question with you ing a conclusion in this case, if you find from the evidence that a contract of mar-riage existed between these parties, whether the defendant, as a mere matter

"The question is whether you find in the evidence any legal excuse or justification for the breach of such a contract, if it existed. You have been told that this against the defendant is sought solely for the purpose of punishing him. No consideration of that kind should be pertold that a verdict is sought in this case for the purpose of repairing the character of the plaintiff. Your verdict must be controlled by the evidence, no matter whose character may suffer by it It is not in your province by your verdict, to repair the character of either

party."

In conclusion Judge Bradley said:
"To sum it all up, if you fail to find
that a contract was made, or that the
defendant was excused from the performance of it, your verdlet should be
for the defendant. If, however, you find
that such contract did exist and that the
defendant was not released therefore you. party. defendant was not released therefrom you

HOW THE VERDICT WAS REACHED. Immediately after the jury retired, Mr. Cole was elected foreman, A ballot was taken, which resulted II to 1 in favor of the plaintiff. Some time was spent in bringing the one juror over, and then the question of damages was taken up. One juror was in favor of giving the plainting the full amount claimed, \$50,000, and the juror who voted for the defendant thought merely nominal damages—one cent—should be given. It was finally decided that each juror should write down an amount and the average was taken, resulting in the award of \$15,000.

NEW NICARAGUA CANAL BILL. Senator Morgan Reports Favorably a Meas-

WASHINGTON D. C., April 14.-Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to-day reported favorably a bill intended as a The bill differs in some respects from the original measure. It contemplates full co-operation on the part of the United States in the work of the Nicaragua Maratime Canal Company. All stocks, bonds, bond obligations, and Habilities of the company are to be cancelled or satisfied. To enable the company to care for its stocks and bond obligations an issue of seven million non-assessable issue of seven million non-assessable stock of the company at par is to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury to control retirement of obligations and the sale of the new stock. The bill originally sale of the new stock. The bill originally introduced provided for the immediate issuance of only one million deliars worth of bonds, which the new bill increases to two millions. In the liquidation of expenditures already made on the canal the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue \$4,500,000 bonds of this committee, guaranteed by the United States. The new bill strikes out the provision forbidding government directors to be stockholders in the company, and also eliminates the discretionary powers conferred on the visiting engineers in the original bill. original bill.

Negroes May Lynch a Negro.

BURGESS, VA., April 14. Special.—
The negroes of this vicinity are enraged over the act of one of their race, and if they succeed in apprehending the object of their wrath, it will very probably be a case of "negro lynch negro."

George King, a worthless character, twenty-two years old, is charged with criminally assaulting Josephine Wright, a colored girl fourteen years old. The girl was at her father's house alone when the act was committed, and before her father arrived King had fled, but they are after him.

CANNOT HEAR WORKINGMEN.

The Senate Decides that the Tariff Debate Must not be Interrupted.

OUAY SPEAKS ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Another Day Wasted in the House for the Want of a Querum-Absent Members Afraid of Being Fined.

few senators present at the opening of from Vermont, whose eighty-fourth birthday to-day is. Mr. Morrill was congratulated by several senators, Messrs. Hill (N. Y.), Walsh (Gal), and Gibson (Md.) rossing over together from the Demoratic to the Republican side of the chamber to present their congratulations, and at the same time Mr. Walsh was introduced to Senators Morrill and Sher-

Subsequently Mr. Morrill gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ad-dress the Senate on the tariff bill and the income tax, and Mr. Turple gave a like notice-his speech to follow Mr. Mor-The resolutions berelefore offered by

Mr. Quay, to give a hearing in the Senate chamber next Saturday to a committee of the Workingmen's Association of the United States in opposition to the tariff bill, was laid before the Senate.

MR. QUAT EXPLAINS.

Mr. Quay explained his purpose in of-fering the resolution, which he thought had better be disposed of to-day. A com-mittee of the association had failed in obtaining a hearing before the Finance Committee, and a monster convention of some 10,000 delegates was to be held in Washington next Fiday, at which a memorial and resolutions were to be adonted. It was proposed that next day idepted. It was proposed that next day this memorial and resolution should be presented to the Senate by a committee of a hundred. There gentlemen seemed to be very much in carnest. He believed they were going to do what they pro-posed, and the question was what was the Senate going to do about it. He had, he said, discouraged them. He had told them that they might as well attempt to whistle back a pack of hounds in full chase after a driven deer as to expostuchamber, and try to deter them in their mad chase against the productive in-dustries of the country and against the wages of the workingmen. But they had told him that their arrangements had proceeded so far that it was too late to hange them. When he first offered the esolution he supposed that the senator Association might be heard on Saturday, Association might be heard on Saturday.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep. N. H.), offered a
substitute for the resolution (which Mr.
Quay accepted), providing for a recess
of the Senate next Saturday from 1
antil 4 P. M. to here committee of
the workingments of antileation of the
United States on the rariff bill. United States on the tariff bill.

ME. HARRIS HAR A SAT. Harris disclaimed the ability to control any vote in the Senate, except his own, and he was not sure that he could always control that. He suggested that the memorial and resolution referred to might be laid be-fore the Senate in the ordinary way, but

the idea of a mass meeting assembling in the Senate chamber struck him as Mr. Quay explained that the committee

Mr. Quay explained that the committee of the workingmen's association did not propose to confine itself to the presentation of a memorial or resolutions, but would also accompany that with an "No precedent, I imagine," said Mr. Harris, "can be found, from the day that the Constitution of the United States was ratified and this Government organ

ized, for any such action as is proposed by this resolution, and I think that the time of the Senate can be very much are profitably employed in an earnest naideration of the subject matter, in legislative capacity, than by opening doors to a general discussion by a semeeting of the question pending re us. I move that the resolution be tred to the Finance Committee." he proposition, said Mr. Quay, "has

tee. I want to have decisive action by the Senate, What I ask is not the judg-ment of the Finance Committee, but of the Senate as a whole."

MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE, "Then I withdraw the motion," raid Mr. Harris, "and move, in order to bring the Senate to a direct vote, to lay the esolution on the table," Mr. Butler asked Mr. Harris to with-

draw the motion—an undebatable one.
"At the request of the Senator from South Carolina," said Mr. Harris, "I feel constrained to withdraw the motion and to open the flood-gates of debate on this

"I do not want to debate it," Mr. Butler was beginning to explain, when Mr. Peffer broke in with a statement that he desired to be heard briefly on the sub-

oin the discussion, and then Mr. Harris asked whether Mr. Butler still desired to have the motion withdrawn. "No, sir," Mr. Butler replied, "in view of what has transpired since I made the request I will not persist."

THE MOTION ADOPTED.

Mr. Gallinger demanded the year and nays on the motion. The vote was taken, and the resolution was laid on the table-

and the resolution was laid on the table—yens, 34; nays, 9—as follows:
Yeas—Allen, Bate, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Carey, Cockrell, Coke, Danlet, George, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Morgan, Morrill, Palmer, Pasco, Proctor, Pugh, Sherman, Smith, Turple, Vest, and Walsh—34.

Nays-Davis, Dolph, Dubols, Frye, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Peffer, Power, and The further urgent deficiency bill was

taken up, and after some more discussion as to the censorship of papers prepared by special agreement by the Consul's Bureau, the bill was passed with amendments.

bill, as passed by the House, apated about \$1.22.000, and the amendof the Senate increase that amount

The tariff bill was taken up at 1 P. M., and Mr. Quay addressed the Senate in opposition to it. Mr. Quay's speech comprised very voluminous statistical tables extracted from the company. prised very voluminous statistical fables extracted from the census reports, giving details as to the capital invested, workmen employed, and wages paid, in various branches of manufactures. The tables were read at full length by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), while Mr. Quay repeated them. Their reading occupied more than two hours.

PREPARING FOR COXET. Before the reading was finished the floor was yielded temporarily to Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.), who offered a preamble and resolution, which went over until Monday. It recites that there exists a disposition on the part of large numbers of citizens, individually and in organized bodies, to visit the city of Washington for the purpose of personally presenting their views to Congress with respect to pending and prospective mersures of legislation, and that many of such persons and bodies are now on their way to Washington. It therefore provides for a select committee of nine senators, to be known as the Committee senators, to be known as the Committee on Communication, to receive all printed

on Communication, to receive all printed communications from such citizens or bodies, and also to hear them orally and to report fully to the Senate from time to time. The Sergeant-at-Arms is to set aside and furnish a convenient room in the Capitol or other Government building for the use of the committee.

Mr. Hour gave notice that when the resolution should come up he would move to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Neither Mr. Quay's tables nor the speech had the effect of keeping senators in their seats, for most of the time there were not a dozen present, and even they made no pretence of being interestd listeners. The galleries were practically deserted.

Quay had not finished his speech at 5 P. M.-the limit of the daily debate-when the Senate proceeded to the consid-eration of executive business, and adjourned at 5:40 P. M. till Monday.

SENATOR WALSH'S FIRST BILL. WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Walsh, of Georgia, to-day introduced his first bill. It is amendatory of section 719 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the of the Revised Statutes, relating to the granting of injunctions by United States Circuit Courts, and is intended to bring the courts to the people, instead of compelling the people to travel about after the courts. It provides that an associate justice of the United States Circuit Court, or judge of the Circuit Court, except when sitting as a member of an Appellate Court, shall set aside annual or modify. Court, shall set aside, annul, or medify any order, decree, or judgment nade by any other court of equal power. It also provides that all applications for re-hearings, setting aside or modifying any order or decree shall be made to the judge or justice sitting originally, ex-cept when he is disqualified; that all applications for judicial orders in the cir-cuit shall be made and held in the court where the cause is pending, unless the judges shall be disqualified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18—After prayer at the beginning of the session of the House to-day the clerk began the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings. Mr. Reed interrupted to suggest that the first business before the House was the question of approving the Journal of Thursday's proceedings. The Speaker thought the first uning in order was the reading of the Journal, in accordance with the first rule, which provides therefor.

Mr. Bynum (Ind.) stated that until the

Mr. Bynum (Ind.) stated that until the Journal was read the House could not determine what was the prevailing ques-tion, if any. The object of the rules was to give the information to the House.

Mr. Reed said, in answer to Mr. By-num, that the Journal was not kept primarily to inform the members of the House of the proceedings of the body The House took cognizance of its act through the personal knowledge of its of

were able to state what it is.

The Speaker decided that the reading of the Journal was the business before the House, and directed the clerk to

This being done, Mr. Boutelle objected to the approval, and Mr. Dockery moved that it be approved, and asked the previous question on his motion. On this the yeas and mays were taken. The vote resulted—Yeas, 142; nays, 0.

Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum, and Mr. Outhwaite moved that the House abjourn. This was agreed to, and at 1:25 the Speaker declared that the House stood adjourned.

House stood adjourned.

THE FINE WILL BRING THEM. "A good deal of fun was made of the resolution Thursday to fine members \$16 for absence without leave," salo Colonel
lke Hill, the Democratic congressional
whip, this afternoon. "The newspapers
said it would not amount to anything, and
not have any effect; but I want to tell
you I know better. Look here, I was

not have any effect; but I want to tell you I know better. Look here, I was directed to send out telegrams Thursday night, wasn't I? Well, yesterday only six or eight answers came in, and they were vague, indefinite and unsatigactory. You could not tell whether the members were complete, in or set. coming in or not. "This morning about 9 o'clock, just as

"This morning about 9 o'clock, just as soon as the absences read the report of yesterday's caucus, the telegrams began to come in, saying, 'I am on board the train and will be in Washington as soon as steam can take me. Before I o'clock twenty of them had seen received. I never had such a rush of telegrams before. The members read that a Democratic caucus had instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the law deducting per diem (something over \$14) for every day's unexcused absence. That touched 'em in a tender spot, Republicans and Democrats alike, and I tell you there'll be the biggest attendance in the there'll be the biggest attendance in the House Monday there has been since the bill to repeal the Sherman 'aw was passed."

THEY WERE CONGRATULATED. The General Commanding Announces that

the 500 Number Has Been Reached.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.-The general commanding announces with pride and gratification, and congratulates the exgratification, and congratulates the ex-Confederates that the philanthropic brotherhood of United Confederate Vete-rans have reached the number of five hundred enrolled camps, with applications for formation of about one hundred more, and that the gallant survivors are at last to be all united into a great federation, "social, literary, historical, and benevolent," for the benefit of the living and to care for the graves and memory

and to care for the graves and memory of our dead.

The general commanding urges the heroic veterans everywhere, and expresses the earnest wish and hope that they will all join their comrades of the United Confederate Veterans' Association in the peaceful, laudable, benevolent and Christian purposes contemplated, and that veterans and camps not already applied will immediately organize and apply by telegraph or letter to these headquarters for membership, for the necessary information and documents, and be represented at the great reunion to be held in Birmingham, Ala., on the 25th and 35th of April.

No Dispensary Law Decision Yet, No Dispensary Law Decision Yet.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14.—Contrary to expectations the Supreme Court to-day did not render its decision in the case to test the constitutionality of the dispensary law. The court met at 11 o'clock, and after some minor business had been transacted, the November term of the court was adjourned. The law requires that the Supreme Court shall render its decision upon any matter heard before it within sixty days after adjournment of the term in which the case was heard. It is impossible to predict how much of the sixty days will elapse before the dicision of the court is handed down.

Will Name a Presidential Candidate. Will Name a Presidential Candidate.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 14.—The
Times will print to-day an interview with
Grand Judge Samuel T. Scott, of the
Knights of Reciprocity, that the organization will nominate a candidate for the
presidency of the United States. A meeting of the order has been called for May
15th.

DEATH OF SENATOR VANCE

The Distinguished North Carolinian Passed Away Last Night.

HE WAS ATTACKED WITH APPOPLEXY.

The Deceased Had Practically Been an Invalid for Some Time Past.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS NOT STATED

The End Came at the Senator's Home in Washington City.

State and Served in the Senate for More Than Fifteen Years Was Regarded as One of the Wittlest and Most Brilliant Speakers in Congress-Opposed Secession.

Vet. After the Step was Taken, Took a Promipent Part to the

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, died at his residence, 1625 Massachusetts avenue, at 1625 o'clock to-n.ght. The Senator had not been in good health for the past year, and in the early part of the senaton of Congress was compelled to abandon his senatorial duties and take a trip to Florida, in the hope of recuperating. His trip proved beneficial, and on his return to Washington he was able for a while to partially resume his official duties. His improvement, however, did not continue long. he was able for a while to partially resume his official duties. His improvement, however, did not continue long,
and for the last few weeks he has been
confined to his home. He was practically an invalid, but lately had been
able to receive a few intimate friends
and superintend the looking after the
interests of his constituents.

During the past week he has been
reported as doing as well as could be
expected, and the serious change for the

xpected, and the serious change for the vorse to-day was wholly unexpected.

THE FATAL ATTACK. Shortly before II occock to-day he had an attack of apoplexy, and became unconscious, regarding consciousness only a few minutes before death. His wife, Thomas Alisson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vance, Judge and Mrs. Houke, and Rev. Dr. Pitser and Dr. W. W. Johnson were at his bedside when he died. The critical condition of Mr. Vance became known al condition of Mr. Vance became known his evening, and soon inquiries from his many friends in this city were made at the house. Senator Ransom and Repesentative Henderson, of the Seventh North Carolina district, and a few other lose friends speut the greater part of he evening in the parlors of the Vance esidence, and waited anxiousty for tidings from the sick room. They left bout haif an hour before the Senator lied, and were notified by messengers of its death.

make all the necessary arrangements as soon as the family of the deceased de-cide on what day it shall be held. They will also determine whether or not the eeremonies shall take place in the Senate chamber. Senator Vance was born in Bun ombe county, N. C., May 13 500. He was educated at Wash

combe county, N. C., May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, established himself at Asheville, N. C., ance was elected to succeed him in the louse of Representatives, taking his seat in December 7, 1858. He opposed the season of North Carolina, yet after that tep was taken he raised a company and was chosen captain, and soon afterward was appointed colonel of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, which became one of the most famous of the organizations of southern soldiers. In 1862 he was sleeted Governor, while serving in the field. He soon saw the impossibility of obtaining sufficient supplies for the troops of his State without recourse to foreign aid, and therefore sent agents abroad and purchased a fine steamship in the Clyde, which successfully ran the blockade, not only supplying the State troops with clothing and arms, but furnishing also large stores for the use of the Confederate Government and for the hospitals and general supplies for the people of his State. As early as December, 1832, perceiving the desperate nature of the uniertaking in which the South was engaged, he urged President Davis to neglect no opportunity of negotiation with the United States Government, but at the same time he was so earnest and efficient in contributing men and material for the support of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the War of the cause that he was called the war of the called the strong opposition. The manner in which they shall deal with the anti-Lords question. The Cabinet are having considerable method the manner in which they shall deal with the anti-Lords question. The Cabinet are having considera

RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR.

He was overwhelmingly re-elected for the next two years in 1864. When the National troops occupied North Carolina Governor Vance was arrested and taken to Washington, D. C., where he was confined in prison for several weeks. In November, 1879, he was elected United States senator by the Legislature, but he was not allowed to take his seat, and resigned it in January, 1872. In the same year he was again a candidate for a senatorship, but was defeated by Augustus S. Merrimon, to whom the Republicans gave their votes. He received a pardon from President Johnson in 1867, and his political disabilities were removed by Congress in 1872, soon after he had been refused a seat in the United States Senate by reason of those disabilities. He continued to practice law in Charlotte, taking no part in politics except his conspicuous efforts as a private citizen to overtnrow the reconstruction government in North Carolina. In 1876, after an animated canvass, he was elected Governor by a large majority. He resigned on being again elected United States senator, took his seat on March 4, 1879, and by his wit and elequence soon acquired a high rank among the Democratic orators of the Senate. In 1884 he was re-elected for the term coding on March 4, 1891. He was re-elected when this term expired.

THE REGISTRATION BILL. Plural Voting and the One-Man, One-Vote

Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.)

LONDON, April 14.—That the registration bill will not be passed in the shape in which it was introduced is absolutely certain, and it is equally plain that the framers of the bill did not expect that it would, be. The crucical factor of the whole measure is the abolition of plural voting, combined with the practical establishment of the one man, one vote principle, through simultaneous elections. This can have no other effect than to justify the opposition in treating the bill as a gerrymandering scheme, as they unquestionably will, unless it is accompanied by a plan of redistribution of the constituencies. As there is no suggestion of redistribution that estimate of the measure must stand. From only the most extreme partisan point of view can the bill be regarded as an honeat measure or as having been sincerely introduced. Mr. Morley's explanation of the provisions of the bill, especially his allusions to the one man, one vote principle, upon the absence of which from the bill he dwelt

at great length, was an explanation that did not explain. The most vital principle of the bill is not yet clear to anybody, with the possible exception of Mr. Morley himself. Certainly they were not made plain by Mr. Morley's exposition of the

The only thing made plain was that his remarks purporting to state why the Government had not included a clause covering that principle in the bill, were conspicuously evasive and purposely desusive. Neither a Conservative nor Liberal could be deceived by the assertion of the Irish Secretary that the abolition of plural voting sid not mean one-manone-vote. The number of plural voters, according to the estimate of the Government is about half a million. According to the situate of the Government is about half a million. According one-vote. The number of plural voters, according to the estimate of the Government, is about half a million. According to the estimate of the Conservatives, it is not less than a million. This class of voters is composed of occupants or owners of property who have a residence apart from the place of occupation or ownership. It may be in another town or county. A law limiting the qualification of right to vote to actual residents would have the effect to virtually disfranchise the best class of owners and accupants, and destroy the bulwarks of the voting power of the Conservatives. eccupants, and destrey the bulwarks of the voting power of the Conservatives. It is highly probable that the Govern-ment does not seriously intend to proceed with the clause relating to plural voting; indeed, they can only do so if it is their desire that the Lords shall wreck the whole measure. The clause was tacked on the hill at the last moment, and was quite obviously designed to be thrown overboard ultimately with a view of sav-ing the rest of the measure.

THE RADICALS DO NOT APPROVE IT. While the majority of the Liberals seem to approve of the provisions of the bill, the Radicals plainty do not. Already they have shown their hand, and the disclosure portends annoyance, if nothing more serious, to the Government. They make no secret of their intentions to demand amendments to the bill which provides for the payment of the election expenses of candidates out of the rates, clesing all public houses on election, and the inclusion of a clause enlarging the scope of the bill defining the franchise rights of lodgers.

of the bill defining the franchise rights of lodgers.

A bill already weighted with objectionable features and handicapped with the proposed amendments will stand a very slim chance of getting through the public house amendment will be sure to make the bill, and the proposal to pay election expenses out of the rates is hardly less offensive to a number of Liberals as well as to the Conservatives.

The evicted tenants bill will be called up next Thursday. The bill proposes to re-enact and extend the scope of the section of the land act encouraging voluntary arrangements between landlords and tenants, and provides that in the event of the failure of landlord and tenant to come to terms the land commission has power to purchase the holding and re-instate the tenant. This provision is designed with a view of inducing landlords to make terms. Liberal provisions are made in regard to the payment of EVICTED TENANTS BILL. are made in regard to the payment of arrears of rent and in every essential respect the measure is an advantageous one to the tenants, while it is less onerous than might be expected to the land-

lord.

The leaders of the McCarthyite section of the Irish party were consulted in the framing of every section of the bills.

The anti-Lords bill, fathered by Lord Wolmer, Mr. Cureson, and Mr. Broderick, which was mentioned in these dispatches a fortnight ago, has assumed definite shape, and has at once obtained the strong opposition of the Radicals, who have nothing for it but jeers. They certainly have reason to complain of its provisions, and it is very doubtful that it will be introduced without considerable change in its terms.

The measure provides that a Peer, afin its terms. The measure provides that a ter sitting in the House of Commons throughout one Parliament, may resume his right to sit in the House of Lords if he shall so elect. On the other hand, the bill provides that a Peer once electing to sit in the House of Lords shall forever forfeit his right to sit in the House of Commons. This is decidedly a "jug-handled" scheme, and must of necessity meet with strong opposition. The Cabinet are having considerable

ST. PAUL, MINN., April II.—The strike on the Great Northern spread eastward to-day to Williston, Minot and Devil's Lake, N. D., and to-night reports indicate a very cruptive state of affairs at St. Cloud, Minn., which may develop into a general walk out by noon to-morrow. The St. Cloud Brotherhood came to St. The St. Cloud Brotherhood came to St. Paul this evening to lay their grievances before President Hill. All trains, both passenger and freight, arriving at a point west of Grand Forks are side-tracked by the strikers, with the exception of the mail cars. Trains are moving westward from Spakens, but, and seal. from Spokane, but not east.

Mashinations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON. April H.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: W. W. Rockhail, of Maryland. now chief clerk of the Department of State, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. Edward H. Strobe, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plentpotentiary to Ecuador.

Postmasters: Virginia—C. C. Cariin, Alexandria. Georgia—J. W. F. Lowres, Dawson; G. S. Haines, Savannah. Auminations Confirmed;

A Land Company Assigns. NASHVILLE, TENN., April 14.—The West-End Land Company, owning about five hundred acres of suburban property, divided into lets and valued at \$400,000, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities \$150,000, of which \$56,000 are due to J. M. Wilcox, and \$35,000 to J. N. Bland, of this city. this city.

DUNNSVILLE, VA., Apr. 11.—Special, Information has just reached here from Baltimoré announcing the death in that city of Miss Helen Farinholt, the only daughter of Capt. William H. Farinholt, of this county. She was about fifteen years of age, and was bright and attractive.

Egypt an tabinet Crisis, CAIRO, April 14.—Prime Minister Riess Pasha tendered the resignation of him-self and other members of the Exyptian Cabinet to the Khedive this morning. The action was due to a lack of confidence between the Khedive and the ministry.

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, April 14.—For Virginia Clear, followed by cloudy weather, east winds, and slightly warmer.
For North Carolina and South Carolina Fair, variable winds, warmer in casters

RANGE OF THERMOMETE The following was the range thermometer at The Times offic day: 9 A. M., 57; 12 M., 72; 3 P. 6 P. M., 60; 9 P. M., 50; 12 M., 5 age, 61-2.